AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Currently amended) A liquid crystal display comprising a first substrate having a reflective layer and a first electrode, a second substrate having a second electrode, and a nematic liquid crystal material with twisted orientation sandwiched between the first and second substrates, wherein

the liquid crystal display includes an anisotropic scattering layer which is provided nearer to a viewing side than to the reflective layer, and of which the straight-go transmittance varies depending on the incident angle, and

when the viewing direction of the anisotropic scattering layer is designated as the Y-axis direction, and a direction oriented substantially at right angles to the Y-axis direction is designated as the X-axis direction, the anisotropic scattering light is provided with a part in which light entering the anisotropic scattering layer is scattered over a wider angle along the Y-axis direction than along the X-axis direction.

2. (Currently amended) A liquid crystal display ~~comprising a first substrate having a reflective layer and a first electrode, a second substrate having a second electrode, and a nematic liquid crystal material with twisted orientation sandwiched between the first and second substrates, wherein~~

~~the liquid crystal display includes an anisotropic scattering layer which is provided nearer to a viewing side than to the reflective layer, and whose straight-go transmittance varies depending on the incident angle, and~~

~~when the viewing direction of the anisotropic scattering layer is designated as the Y-axis direction, and a direction orientated substantially at right angles to the Y-axis direction is designated as the X-axis direction,~~

of claim 1, wherein the straight-go transmittance of the anisotropic scattering layer has an incident angle dependence that is symmetrical about a layer normal to the anisotropic scattering layer for both the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction, the straight-go transmittance of the anisotropic scattering layer in the direction of the layer normal is lower than the straight-go transmittance thereof in any oblique direction, and maximum straight-go transmittance is substantially the same in value for both the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction.

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3. (Currently amended) A liquid crystal display ~~comprising a first substrate having a reflective layer and a first electrode, a second substrate having a second electrode, and a nematic liquid crystal material with twisted orientation sandwiched between the first and second substrates, wherein~~

~~the liquid crystal display includes an anisotropic scattering layer which is provided nearer to a viewing side than to the reflective layer, and of which the straight-go transmittance varies depending on the incident angle, and~~

~~when the viewing direction of the anisotropic scattering layer is designated as the Y-axis direction, and a direction orientated substantially at right angles to the Y-axis direction is designated as the X-axis direction,~~

of claim 1, wherein the straight-go transmittance of the anisotropic scattering layer has an incident angle dependence that is symmetrical about a layer normal to the anisotropic scattering layer for both the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction, the

straight-go transmittance of the anisotropic scattering layer in the direction of the layer normal is lower than the straight-go transmittance thereof in any oblique direction, and maximum straight-go transmittance differs in value between the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction.

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4. (Concurrently amended) A liquid crystal display ~~comprising a first substrate having a reflective layer and a first electrode, a second substrate having a second electrode, and a nematic liquid crystal material with twisted orientation sandwiched between the first and second substrates, wherein~~

~~the liquid crystal display includes an anisotropic scattering layer which is provided nearer to a viewing side than to the reflective layer, and whose straight-go transmittance varies depending on the incident angle, and~~

~~when the viewing direction of the anisotropic scattering layer is designated as the Y-axis direction, and a direction orientated substantially at right angles to the Y-axis direction is designated as the X-axis direction,~~

<u>of claim 1, wherein</u> the straight-go transmittance of the anisotropic scattering layer has an incident angle dependence that is asymmetrical along the X-axis direction about a layer normal to the anisotropic scattering layer and symmetrical along the Y-axis direction, and the straight-go transmittance of the anisotropic scattering layer in the direction of the layer normal is lower than the straight-go transmittance thereof in any ~~nay~~ oblique direction.

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5. (Original) A liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 3 or 4, wherein the straight-go transmittance of the anisotropic scattering layer in oblique directions has a characteristic such that the maximum straight-go transmittance is higher for light rays

obliquely incident along he X-axis direction than for light rays obliquely incident along the Y-axis direction.

6. (Original A liquid crystal display as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a scattering layer is provided in addition to the anisotropic scattering layer.

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7. (Original) A liquid crystal display as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the nematic liquid crystal material has a twist angle that lies within a range of 180° to 260°.

8. (Original) A liquid crystal display as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the reflective layer is formed as a transflective layer, and a backlight is provided on the outside of the first substrate.

9. (Original) A liquid crystal display as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a color filter consisting of a plurality of colors is provided on either one of the first and second substrates.

10. (Original) A liquid crystal display s claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein at least one optical compensating element is provided on the second substrate side, and the optical compensating element is constructed using a retardation film or a twisted retardation film or both.